

RURAL  
WORLD

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE

HORTICULTURE

HORSES

CATTLE

SHEEP

SWINE

ETC.

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## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

NORMAN J. COLMAN, Editor.

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## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

For many years the Missouri State Board of Agriculture has been attempting to comply with the requirements of the law and gather and publish agricultural statistics, but with very indifferent success, because of the lack of proper facilities. The General Assembly now in session has been asked to supply the lack by passing House bill No. 42, introduced by Mr. Harper of Bates county, which provides for the collecting and publishing of agricultural statistics. By this act it will be the duty of county and township assessors to make lists on blanks furnished by the State Board of Agriculture of the number of acres cultivated in the leading crops, with yield per acre, number of live stock, amount of dairy products, etc., these to be returned to the secretary of the State Board for tabulation and publication.

This act, if passed, will serve a most useful purpose in giving buyers of farm products accurate knowledge of where these products are to be obtained.

The "Agricultural Year Book," lately issued by the University of Tennessee, is so valuable a publication that we want to call the attention of our readers to it and urge them to send for copies. Its 100 pages will be found to contain a fund of information which any farmer could afford to pay "big money" to get rather than do without.

Under the head of "Animal Husbandry" is a number of articles that will afford very profitable reading. One of these is "Computation of Rations," by Prof. Andrew M. Soule. In it is discussed the subject of stock feeding in such a way that many of the modern phases of the feeding problem are made plain. Another interesting article of this series is one on "Horse Breeding." This is illustrated with cuts showing different types of horses. Still another is on "The Sanitary Production of Milk."

An especially valuable article is by Prof. Chas. A. Ketter, on "Pruning," and which is illustrated so as to show how pruning should be done. Another valuable one by Prof. Soule is on "Management of Ensilage Crops."

The book is a handsome piece of work typographically and is a credit to the University of Tennessee. It tells, too, of a progressive spirit in that institution that promises to do much for southern agriculture. Address Prof. A. M. Soule, Knoxville, Tenn., for copies of the "Year Book."

## FARMING UNDERSTANDINGLY.

More and more it is being made evident that farming cannot be conducted on slipshod methods. A farmer may manage his crops so as to get, one year with another, what may be regarded as good yields, and yet has not given crop growing any particular study. But his profits might have been much increased if the cost of production had been so carefully pondered as to produce crops at the minimum expense.

A farmer may by hard work get good yields and at the same time continue to ignore modern, up-to-date methods of farming. He may still be using methods which were in use when the country was new, and high cultivation and systematic rotation were not necessary; but if this same farmer were to grow crops successively which would increase the fertility of the soil with crops which would give land free from weeds because of the high cultivation required, would not his returns for labor be better compensated?

The farmer who depends on brown manure than brain finds the former useless without the latter when drought threatens a cultivated crop. It is estimated that three hundred tons of water are contained in the top eight inches of soil of an acre of ground when it is moist, not wet. The man who is farming understandingly is the one who knows how to conserve this moisture for the use of his cultivated crop.

The scientist has revealed to us that

Do our subscribers all understand that the RURAL WORLD is sent only for the time it is paid for? At our very low rates it is an imperative necessity to stop it when subscriptions expire. This rule applies to rich and poor alike. If you want to continue to receive its visits renew. If you like the paper, your neighbors would like it, if acquainted with its merits as you are. Therefore try to induce as many of them as you can to join in a club. We do not like to stop the paper to any one, but if the renewal is not made during the month named on the label pasted on your paper with your name, you will not get it the succeeding month. Thus if the label reads John Smith, Dec. 1900, and he has not renewed by the end of December, he will not get the issues for January, 1901. If he wants them he should promptly remit for them. The present issue is sent to some whose terms have expired, but it will be the last sent until renewals are received.

this moisture is in the form of a film surrounding each particle of soil, and the finer these particles are the greater quantity of film moisture will the soil hold. This fact known, the thinking farmer has only to cultivate his crop to develop the dust mulch and save this moisture for his corn or potatoes.

There is no part of the farm operation that does not require the application of some great fundamental truth. A farmer may blindly apply these truths, because father did so and all the neighbors do so, but the man who knows the underlying principles and applies them understandingly will be more persevering because he knows why he is pursuing his present course and fully expects results.

## FACTS TO FACE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In your issue of January 3, C. D. Lyon informs me that the best crops of potatoes he ever saw made were from 175 to 200 bushels per acre, which proves conclusively that Mr. Lyon was never in a real potato country at harvest time. In the summer of 1899 I had a garden of about half an acre in Montana. Among other things I planted 15 yards square, or 324 square yards, to potatoes. From this ground I dug 35 bushels of good, marketable potatoes. After using from them until November 26 a neighbor paid me \$12 for the remainder. This was only a fair yield there and nobody ever thought of making any remark about it. Indeed, some of my neighbors almost doubled my yield. If Mr. Lyon is at all skeptical I can give him indisputable evidence that 500 bushels per acre is only a fair yield there. If I felt so inclined I could refer him to yields of more than 1,000 bushels in Wisconsin, but to one who has never seen such things it sounds "fishy."

Everybody is taking a fall out of the hired man, so here is another. I once employed one of the best boys in our vicinity, raised to farm work, 21 years old, and for speed he broke all records. One morning I stood at a window and timed him. After he had his team harnessed and in place in front of the wagon it was exactly eight minutes until he finished hitching up.

I am glad my suggestion of a test acre meets with approval. The editor's idea is better than mine and will be worth much more to us farmers if we will only follow it. But you know we farmers are a very conservative class and it takes a direct appeal to the pocketbook to stir most of us. It was for that reason that I suggested the plan of trying to make as much money as possible off a single acre, hoping thereby to get somebody started along the line of intensive farming. The editor's plan applies equally well to intensive or extensive farming and if followed would add millions to the wealth of the agricultural population. Some may be inclined to snigger and say I have flown from the track at a tangent, but I make that assertion with all earnestness. I don't believe there is a man who reads these lines who can conscientiously say, "My farm produces all it can be made to grow, because I know all there is to be known about my business and put my knowledge into practice." Until every man can truly say that, there will still be opportunity for increased returns from his farm. I positively do not believe that one-half of our farmers are within 90 per cent of their productive capacity. Reasoning along this line, what occupation offers greater inducements for good, hard "head work?"

In the issue of January 23 Maj. Gardner gives some most timely and valuable thoughts. And right here I want to urge every farmer to send at once to his state university for its prospectus of the short course in agriculture.

Prof. Waters very kindly sent me one of our own university at Columbia and it contains the statement that some of the members of the class last year got through with an expenditure of only \$40. Old as I am, I firmly expect to take the course referred to within two years, and I know that the increased practical knowledge thus obtained will enable me to more than pay all expenses the first season after I return.

The time has passed when the man who works with his hands alone can hope to compete on the farm with one who has a well equipped mind to aid him. What we need is a better understanding of our business. It may cost something to obtain it, but it will be infinitely more expensive to attempt to do without.

C. N. CROTSBURG.

Howell Co., Mo.

## THE HIRED MAN.

The Ex-City Man's View.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I notice Mr. Stanton in a recent issue of your paper opens again the oft-discussed question of the "hired man." I may not be able to add much, if anything, that is new to the literature on this subject, but wish to give a few experiences and observations that may be helpful to some one.

This is an age of progress in farming methods as much as in any other department of human industry. Progress must be the watchword of every farmer in every section of our country or there will be a backward trend instead of advancement. The best methods must be found out and then adopted. The farmer cannot afford to be behind the manufacturer. Old methods must give way to new ones. The hired man of 20 years ago is of little use on an up-to-date farm, yet this same "hired man" is very much in evidence all over our land. Is not the farmer somewhat to blame that this is so? The average farmer makes the farm hand a common drudge, nothing more, and takes pains to let him know that he so considers him. Any kind of a place is good enough for the hired man to sleep in or pass the few hours that he may call his own. The world, outside of the farmer's world, because of this treatment, has come to look down upon the occupation of a farm hand. Even editors of county papers in rural districts are wont to make the farm hand a jest and gibe for the laughter of their readers. Note this clipping from one of said papers:

"When a farmer gets an assortment of chintzware with a can of baking powder he had better let the hired man eat hot biscuits made from it."

In other words, anything is good enough for the hired man.

The larger part of my life has been spent in cities. I have known numbers of young men who would gladly have gone from city to country, from behind the counter to the hay field, if they could have been assured that they would fall in with a farmer who thought as much of his hired man or more than he did of his horses or cattle. These same young men had not the means to buy land, though as farm hands they would have brought thought and energy to their work. Some of them would have been better off in pocket at the end of the year and unquestionably better off in health if they had been on farms.

I wonder how many farmers ever take the hired man into conference about a crop or discuss with him the best methods of carrying on the farm?

Every farmer should keep an account with his land, charging it up with all it costs him and giving it credit for all that it pays. The average farmer does not do this. If he did, would he ever think to talk to the hired man about the cost and profits? One of our census enumerators told me that four out of every ten farmers that he went to had any idea, only a guess so, of how much of any crop they raised to the acre, or the cost in fertilizer or labor of caring for it. Not one in ten could tell him how many eggs the chickens laid or what it cost to feed them.

Every farmer should keep posted on what is going on about him. Subscribe for several good farm papers and one good newspaper. I am glad to note that an increased number are doing this. How many of our farmers ever mark an article for the hired man to read especially or give him access to the entire file of literature and encourage him to read and profit?

When the farmer goes to the institute does it ever occur to him that it would do him good and the hired man also if the latter were taken along? Would it not be policy sometimes for the farmer to stay at home and send the hired man to the institute and let him be present at the farm at the same time?

Because a man is working for wages on a farm or anywhere else it is not necessary to make him feel that he is a menial or a mere machine to be wound up every day to run for so many hours.

I never worked as a farm hand, but during some ten years or more in business houses in the city I only had one employer who gave me to understand that I was nothing but a machine to run ten hours a day. I only stayed with him a year; another year would have killed me. Every man in whose employ I was, this one exception made me feel that I had some responsibility outside of the general routine of my work. These men would discuss methods and ask advice and it was no unusual thing for me to be left in full charge of the business for weeks, and in one instance for several months. In every way I was made to feel that the success of the business somewhat depended upon me. I was not only to do a certain amount of work, but was expected to have eyes and ears open and be ever on the alert to further the interests of the firm, and that I succeeded in so doing is one of the happy memories of life.

If our farmer community would elevate the position of the farm hand by the same kind of treatment that the successful business man of to-day employs toward those in his service, there would soon be a better class of help in the field, a brainy, thinking, seeing man about the farm in place of the careless, shiftless, ne'er-do-well farm hand of bygone days. When the farmer as a rule cares for his

tools and machinery instead of letting them lay where last used, or out in the fence corner until the next season, then the hired man will learn to care for things when the farmer's back is turned.

There is no question but that year by year the hired man problem becomes a more serious one on the farm. Wages year by year get higher and good men are hard to obtain. When the good man is found does it not pay to keep him year in and year out? Yet how many of our farmers have the same help now they had even five years ago? While in the business world in our cities it is not an uncommon thing to find men who have spent nearly a lifetime in one capacity or another with the same firm or corporation.

I know of one instance only where for twelve years or more the same two hired men stayed with one man on the farm. These were paid good wages, their employer's interest was their interest, and vice versa: They were happy and contented. This condition may exist on many farms where it is not so now if right methods of dealing with the farm hand question are practiced. There are many "don'ts" I might set down, but would prefer to advise the "do's" of the Golden Rule, which if ever borne in mind will bring happy results. There are good men to be had. The problem is to get the good hired man and the good employer together; how is this to be accomplished? I will leave the answering of this question to wiser heads. I said I never had been a farm hand, but not that I would not be one if the right opportunity offered.

L. E. PAGE.

Baldwin Co., Ala.

## WINTER DAYS AT SEVEN PINES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A bunch of little slate colored feathers, soft and delicate, ornament a window glass here at my literary table. These fluffy little feathers compose the text of this paragraph and their prominence is due to a chipping sparrow that flew against the glass the other day. Birds sometimes are deceived by glass appearances and light colored buildings, and it is a wonder that they survive the collision. This little chipping sparrow sailed away not much the worse for its severe bumping. Poor little innocent beings of the free air, they are beset by dangers all around.

WAR PRICES.—Wars are great promoters of prices of grain and live stock. General Wheeler well says that wars are popular. The American-Spanish war, the Philippine war and the South African war have in themselves been prime causes in keeping up prices of farm products in the United States. It is evident that the chief grains and cattle and hogs will continue to command good prices for some years in our country. Another consideration is that we no longer hear complaint of a surplus of grain being piled up in the way of later crops. Hold your wheat and corn is an expression which has evaporated and taken shipping to the assure deep. Much of the surplus we have had long since shipped to foreign lands.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.—Through the courtesy of Congressman Lloyd a big list of fine government books came walking into the editorial room at Seven Pines the other day. And such volumes of information! The United States Geological Survey reports are especially valuable as they treat largely of the rivers, soils, rocks and other things which are of prime importance to the farmer. This branch of government investigation is so pre-eminent thorough as to not be compared with other publications of similar lines of study. Farmers should read and think and study the nature of rivers, overflows, flood plain, soils, and a dozen or more factors which are at work upon the earth in its various modifications. Such knowledge would aid in selecting a farm, and in making the most of the land, and would probably find failures which often place themselves at right angles in the way of one's progress. Allow me here to recite a little experience of my own, to show how a little knowledge of rivers and flood plains and soils helped me to judge fairly between the valleys of two streams of Northeast Missouri. A friend who was looking for land seemed suspicious about overflows along the river, where we were prospecting, and was inclined to favor another stream. I drew his attention to several natural phases of the subject, by pointing out that the valley of the North Fabbus averages a mile and a half in width, with gentle sloping uplands adjoining. Against this I presented the fact that Fox river has a flood plain of less than a half mile, bounded by hills very high and precipitous. With the conditions associated with both streams, it is quite evident that ordinary rainfall would not influence the North Fabbus to a degree bordering on high water, while the same precipitation would likely cause Fox river to invade much of its flood plain. And such is the logic of the situation, as I have lived here long enough to make a fair study of these and other rivers. The percentage is about three overflows of Fox river to one of the North Fabbus. It is a law of river transportation that a larger stream is less impeded in its flow relatively than a smaller stream, so we may well expect more high water from the Des Moines when it is compared with the Mississippi.

CORNSTALK DISEASE.—Out in Nebraska cattle and horses were dying of what the innocent farmers called a strange disease. Several cases were described to me and I informed the owners

that the trouble pointed unmistakably to cornstalk disease. I failed to find a farmer who knew of such a disease, and most of them placed the ailment due to the animals eating smut or corn which was infested with worms. It is true that the insidious cornstalk disease is a reality of itself, and is not the result of smut, wormy corn or lack of water. I have known the thing for many years. It is a difficult affair which is yet but little understood by our scientific experts. The disease is peculiar in being a local development and losses from its ravages rate it only secondary to swine plague.

WEATHER NOTES.—Our January precipitation was rather low and taken with the extreme dryness of the month of December, brings the rating up to the point of much deficiency. The effect of this is quite evident upon the wheat crop in this valley. With no rainfall of importance, the continual freezing and thawing have proved highly injurious to the crop, and it has suffered from this principle of desiccation or drying out. Two years ago the wheat went through the same test of desiccation and the result was a weak crop and a light yield. With the Hessian fly and desiccation the wheat in this locality is having a struggle for its existence.

CHEAP LANDS.—Correspondents continue to write to me in regard to cheap lands here in Northeast Missouri, which I have been telling about in the RURAL WORLD and other papers. Now, I am quite willing to impart information to these anxious inquirers, yet I believe the best plan is for land seekers to come and see for themselves. What I might say on the subject would be very superficial and unsatisfactory at best. And this time of year is not so favorable for seeing a country as the time when crops are developing. Come, say about July 15 to September.

JASPER BLINES.

Clark County, Mo.

## CONDITIONS THAT INDUCE REFLECTION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: What a fine winter we have had, no severely cold weather and little rain or snow. We had as cold weather in November as we have had since, and I think that the mercury has never been lower than it is degrees. (Got down to 5 after this was written.)

CROPS OF 1900.—The 1900 crop was a good one but there was some damage by dry weather and chinch bugs. Wheat was a practical failure and the growing crop promises no better. Tobacco is low in grade and light in weight. Ope crop near here was estimated at over 5,000 pounds and made 4,500. Prices of tobacco are lower than last year, as the trust seems to have it in its power to pay what it pleases. Still I do not think that the difference is so great when the grade is considered, as the 1899 crop will long be remembered as one of the finest on record.

Potatoes and oats were as good as in many years and there will be more oats sown this spring than ever in the history of our country. Few people here grow oats to sell, nearly all are fed to the stock.—See advertisement of Beardless Spring barley on page 3 of this issue.—Editor.

BEARDESS BARLEY.—Last year there was a single acre of beardless barley grown in this county. This year there will be at least 50. N. B.—Seed will be advertised by a reliable man in a few weeks. No. 3 spring barley was quoted at 70¢/50 in Cincinnati the present week. Mine grown last year passed "fancy malting" and would bring 50¢ more.

Again let me warn all, barley must be sown early and will not succeed well on thin soil. It will stand upon any soil, no matter how strong. A bushel is enough for a trial and will seed one-half acre. Remember, I have not a cent's interest in the sale of seed, but it has proved a good thing with me and I want it widely known.

GOROHUM.—Everyone who grows sorghum for feed or hay the past year will grow more of it this year. It will please everyone better a dry year than a wet one. Several years ago a trial was made of sorghum; it was a very wet season and many decided never to grow it again, but successive dry seasons showed us that we could better afford to grow a crop once in a few years and not need it to need it so badly seven years in ten and not have it. For the man who only winters five or six head of cattle and has a field of corn for fodder, half or three-quarters of an acre is enough for sorghum. Sow not less than 1½ bushels of seed per acre and do not sow too early. Colman and Orange are my favorite varieties for all purposes. Amber is sweet and fine but falls badly. We will continue to grow some Kaffir corn, but the English sorghum takes a great deal of the seed when fed in the milk stage; just why they eat it and never touch the sorghum is one of the things I don't know.

HOGS have been selling at close around 50 for about 90 days. Every sow of breeding age has been bred and the result will probably be a glut of hogs by next September or October. I have seen this happen several times. I very much doubt whether there is much profit in feeding 500 corn to 50 hogs. I know there is none unlike to hear them. One spoke about the manure from the hogs. Two men near me feed 10 to 50 hogs per year. Each one feeds in a pen on a plank floor, with a good sized yard to the pen. The yard of one is on a hillside and a small brook runs through it. His only attempt at saving manure is by cleaning up the cobs whenever he takes away a lot of hogs. These cobs are piled up on the bank of the

brook and left to rot from two to four months before he hauls them out onto some clay point.

The other feeds on a point and the cobs, manure and all wash down into the stream below.

It is safe to say that each of these men has fed out 10,000 bushels of corn in his feed lot in the past 20 years and has not saved \$10 worth of manure; 10,000 bushels of corn means over half a million pounds and at an average price of 40¢ per bushel means \$4,000, the manure value of this corn has certainly been not less than \$2,000, not one-tenth of 1 per cent of which was returned to the land which grew the crop. Does this pay? C. D. LYON.

Ohio.

## WEEK BY WEEK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Farmers' institutes are very popular in this state. I have attended several and been highly entertained and profited. Nobody can avoid realizing that the farm is at last realizing its importance. The farmers, too, are finding out that there is system in agriculture which demands the best intelligence and the profoundest knowledge. The forces of nature may be harnessed either for friends or as enemies.

LIGHTNING RODS.—At one of these institutes there were three lectures on electricity, by two skilled men, one of whom was a professor in the college of the city where the sessions were held. Two things were made plain of which I had been in doubt. First, in putting up a rod no insulators should be used. Fasten the rods to the building just as you do your fence wire, i. e., with staples. Thus far any farmer can do the putting up. Three galvanized No. 8 wires twisted loosely together make a good rod which should run along the comb of the house and into the ground five or more feet. The hole into the ground can be made by an iron rod, with a free use of water. Copper is the best rod, but the galvanized wire is safe.

It was stated by farmers present that they had found stock killed by lightning which had run along the fence for 40 rods. This, the electrician said, could be avoided by having connection with the ground every 15 or 20 rods. The Iowa weather man, Mr. Sage, advocates these ground connections, which would have saved to the citizens of Iowa last year several hundred head of valuable stock. All these statements were appreciated by those present.

THEN AND NOW.—A great many young men attended the sessions. The open house would hardly contain the audiences. The sons who in the inevitable course of nature must succeed to the paternal acres are resolved to improve on the methods of their sires. The generation to which I belong did improve on that of their fathers. When I was a little lad harvests were gathered by the redbone, cradle and scythe. There are now multiplied thousands of farmer boys who never saw a sickle.

I shall not enumerate the tools with which we work nowadays. It would be a superfluous task. In a very great sense men live longer than the men of old. They do as much in one day now in harvest as their fathers did in a week. It is thus and more in many ways. Lightning trunks have superseded mule and ox teams in going beyond the Rockies.

The old Greeks were constantly harping on "these degenerate days." They have their lineal descendants to-day. But, "Three-fifths is sheer nonsense and the balance all fudge."

as Lowell remarks about Barnaby Rudge, I have three sons, all of whom are bigger and stronger physically than ever I was or than ever I expect to be.

LOOK SOUTHWARD.—My journey took me nearly across the state north to North of Des Moines orchards began to grow less and less until they almost petered out. For my part I intend, if I emigrate on earth again, to go south, perhaps to Missouri, if I can find a genial and pleasant location. No north for me.

Next week and the next I go north again on the same business. I spoke to a college about our friends in wild life, found among "little beasts," birds and insects. I find this it is a subject of great interest to all, whether they live on farms or are citizens of a town. I utilize Miss Murtfeldt's book a good deal. What is needed, in a speech of this nature, is to leave off great, swelling words, and use words in common use, which are generally the most expressive anyhow, and easily understood. Never vaunt unusual knowledge. It disgusts and estranges the people. I never could make much of a speech, but I stumble along somehow and the crowd does a good deal of laughing at me. But that doesn't hurt.

At these institutes the high and primary schools lend their aid. Songs and instrumental music were agreeably interspersed. There were also declamations. At one an admittance fee of 15¢ was charged and one night over \$40 were realized. This charging was new to me.

The women, also, took an active and prominent part. Why not? I for one like to hear them. One spoke about the model home. Her notions suited me, as the Irishman said, "fresactly." The divisions of the speech were love, industry, economy, cleanliness and intelligence. No preacher could have improved the theme.

ANGORA GOATS were attended to. The owners exploited them pretty well, I tell you. They affirmed that they were genuine browsers. That hazel leaves and

sprouts were their favorite regimen, if they could get at them. They should not be turned among small fruits or young orchards. They asserted that they had an aversion against weeds, especially ragweed. That they wouldn't touch it, I had observed that much myself in a flock of some 2,000 goats. The hazel was naked, but the ragweeds were vigorous and untouched. I wonder if they could not be taught to eat ragweed? It's a pest on stubble and in pasture. I suggest to Angora goat breeders that they cultivate in the goat a great craving for ragweed. I have to mow my stubble every year.

Nor do I know a bird which is fond of it. Many will eat foxglove, careless weed, lamb's quarter and horsedweed seeds, but so far as I have investigated none seem to like ragweed. The seed must germinate easily and quickly. It does equally well, apparently, on poor as on rich soil.

What is better than an apple, unless it be two apples? I have long ago made up my mind that I will not live in a land where apples can't be raised. I like to eat an apple just before going to bed. I believe it to be a healthy habit. I have often thought of going and visiting the land of the "big red apple." But I am informed that the soil is poor, and that wouldn't suit. I want soil that will grow an average of 50 bushels of corn to the acre, one year with another. That is what this country will do where care is taken to keep up the fertility of the soil.

I think, all things considered, that timothy impoverishes the soil. Hence there should always be a large proportion of red clover in the meadows. Clover restores fertility to the soil faster than anything else. Three years to clover, three years to corn, one year to oats with which the clover seed, is my practice. Nor do I believe that it can be improved upon. The idea in this is to grow profitable crops every year and at the same time preserve the native fertility of the soil.

The open winter is keeping the price of hay and roughness down, and also abridges the sale of coal. I am glad of this. Many of the dwellers in our towns are owners of cows and some of them of a horse. The cow seems a necessity in a family of children. Sometimes these folks are puzzled how to feed the cow, and they look with apprehension upon a cold, stormy winter. The fuel, too, is a cause of uneasiness. Hence I am glad the winter is an open one and feed comparatively cheap. I wish every one of these people had great big feather beds. I mind my grandmother's beds. When I did and was there over night I had to climb up into bed and then another was piled atop of me. That's my idea. It is what we practice. My forebears lived to a great age and slept in just such beds. I despise a bed with but a mattress where its lumps fit between your vertebrae; where the covers are gauzy, and where on winter nights one's teeth chatter as if he were having a fit of shaking ague. Hence I hail the presence of a large flock of geese, Toulouse or white. A roast goose is a feast for a king, an American king. Homer calls the farmer basilisk, which means king, I have gone about a good deal in my day, but royal feasts and royal beds I have met nowhere save in the homes of the tillers of the soil.

EDWARD BAMFORD HEATON.

Warren Co., Ia.

## SEED AND SEED BED.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The selection of seed and preparation of the seed bed are the two most important items of the many that confront the successful crop grower. Not only must the quantity of seed per acre and the proper seed time be considered, but the selection of the seed must be given special attention in order that the best crops may be obtained. Then the preparation of the seed bed must be given intelligent consideration. Many kinds of land are called farm land, no matter what kind of land is to be farmed, preparation is necessary before seeding is done.

For a grain crop a seed bed is the first consideration, and the time for its preparation should be carefully noted, and timely plowing is essential to successful harvesting, and good plowing is equally as necessary. The quantity produced on an acre is very important to the grower of crops. There is no limit to the amount that may be grown per acre, except as the preparation of the land and the quality of the seed used may limit the production of the crop. The depth and quality of the plowing are the greatest consideration. Tenant farmers and farm owners are equally interested. Both should know that more than double the present yield per acre can be easily grown by better plowing, and with less of seed grain per acre. Too much poor seed is very much like plowing which is poorly done out of season, as neither will give returns.

CONRAD HARTZELL.

Buchanan Co., Mo.

## CLEANING PIPE AND CHIMNEY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Your editorial on "Provisions in Case of Fire" suggests a remedy for a sorry pipe or chimney. If coal is used for fuel and the pipe or chimney becomes filled with soot, select a damp or rainy day and make up a good big fire. When the oil has about all burned out of the coal and you have a good bed of live coals or coals, throw into the fire from a pint to a gallon of common salt, according to the size of the stove. Then close the door of the stove and let it burn. I don't be alarmed if the rate of monkey or the booming of cannon be heard in the stove. Just let it burn and afterward note results. When properly done it will be a long time before any more soot accumulates. It can then be routed as before.

Vernon Co., Mo.

C. A. BIRD.







# Horticulture.

## HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

### PLANTING FRUIT TREES, ETC.

The time is near at hand when this work will be in order, and to many the question comes, What shall we plant? In a family orchard there should be a variety, so that one may have apples the whole year round. But a few of each will answer. If one is posted on varieties, he can give the nurseryman his list. A beginner had better tell the nurseryman what he is planting for, and let him make out the list. Nurserymen are supposed to know, and no man of sense will give one a poor variety. For a large commercial orchard the field is pretty well defined: Ben Davis, Gano, Missouri Pippin, Ingram, York Imperial, Jonathan, all have their claim. Of those newer ones I know nothing, therefore cannot advise.

**BLACK BEN DAVIS AND GANO APPLES.**—Stark Bros. tell me they are not the same. The first named is more juicy and better flavored than the other. The two will show the difference, one being white while the other is pink in color. I am always thankful to be corrected when in error. I spoke more from what others told me and from limited observation than otherwise. I have seen the fruit on exhibition, but never tasted the Black Ben. I would like to have an opportunity to sample them together.

**PEARS.**—Bloodgood, Howell, Sheldon, Garber and Kearsley are the best. These, with the dwarf Duchess, Early Doane, Wilder's Early, Bloodgood, Bartlett, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Howell, Sheldon, Flemish Beauty, Lawrence Garber, Keiffer and Easter Beurre will keep one in fruit for a long time.

**PEACHES.**—In this fruit I am somewhat behind, but if there be a crop the coming summer, I may be able to tell something about the newer ones. So far as posted, I would recommend Alexander, Speed, Victor, Foster, Royal George, Crosby, Elberta, Salway, the Crawford, Heath, Cling, Old Moxon cling and free, Buehanna, and Henrietta for the latest.

**CHERRIES.**—Here I must sing mum. Two winters ago my cherry trees were used up that I have nothing to say, but from the experience of others, I would suppose that one will not go wrong if he plants Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello, Windsor and Napoleon.

**CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.**—These fruits I am just starting with.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—Everyone knows or should know what to plant. Of the new ones, if one is anxious to try them, Excelsior is earliest and has come to stay. Some say it is too sour, but when fully ripe, a little sugar will fix that all right. Monesson and Malinda are two new ones that please me greatly. Voorries and Ruby are No. 1. Bubach, Parker Earle and Lady Thompson are fine. Bederwood is one of the most reliable on my grounds. It ripens early and lasts a long time. My Stuart is still on hand and is a superior home berry for a late one.

**RASPBERRIES.**—Of these there are a number of good ones. Of the red ones, Miller's Early Red, Turner, Cuthbert, Shaffer and Loudon are all good. The latter I consider the most valuable. The Cardinal is very promising. Of the black ones, Hopkins, Evans, Kansas and Cumberland are good. This latter takes the lead by far.

**BLACKBERRIES.**—Of these I consider the Erie my best. The railroad destroyed my patch of Snyder and I have not got any since. Barton's Early is a good home market berry being one of the earliest. Ruby is a novelty, being a red blackberry, one might say. It is not large, but the sweetest and best flavored of all. But when one has a patch started the outsiders must be treated as weeds, if not needed to plant out. I know of no one that will spread quicker. It will spread itself all around. Of the new fangled, such as strawberry-raspberry, I know nothing. **SAMUEL MILLER.** Bluffton, Mo.

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### SPRAYING FOR FUNGI.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Some are advocating spraying for fruit trees. Is it all right? Who can tell me? Has any one found anything better than Bordeaux mixture for root rot, bitter rot, scab and other diseases of the apple? How about petroleum for these diseases? I would like to plant some peaches. What are the best varieties? **DAVID BOWMAN.** Morgan Co., Mo.

Spraying, if thoroughly done at the right time, is not only all right, but the time is near at hand when without such treatment it will be next to impossible to produce marketable fruit.

Bordeaux mixture is the only reliable remedy for fungous diseases in general use. Some good authorities claim that crude petroleum applied when trees are dormant is very beneficial. Should this treatment prove successful, the orchardist will find in it one advantage over Bordeaux mixture: That of being able to do the work during the winter, instead of in summer, when he is so rushed with other work.

How often to spray with Bordeaux mixture in one season depends upon circumstances. If trees are old and have never been sprayed before, I would advise several sprayings: the first just as growth starts; the second just after petals have fallen, at which time a little Paris green or white arsenic should be added for the codling moth; the third when fruit is fairly set, and one or two later on as conditions would indicate.

Some people lose faith in spraying after one year's trial, because their neighbors who did not spray had fruit nearly as good as they. The trouble is that these people do not stop to think and consider the circumstances. In the first place allowance should be made for inexperience in doing the work. No matter what we attempt to do that is new to us, a little experience is necessary in order to determine just how and when the work should be done.

Another point: Those who would have the best results from their spraying should induce their neighbors to spray also.

**THE BEST LATE PEACHES** are Wilkins Cling, Smock, Piquet's Late, Salway and Bonanza, which ripen about the order named. **EDWIN H. RIEHL.** North Alton, Ill.

## EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURE.

A Paper by B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., Read at the 4th Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

### EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURE

embraces all sorts of fruits, plants and flowers, including garden truck, etc., but the writer will only endeavor to make a few observations on the line of his work in fruit growing.

That some progress is being made every year in horticulture is not doubted. When the writer remembers and compares in his mind the two or three varieties of strawberries grown 33 years ago with the 20 or more sorts that we now grow for market, and the old Miami and Doolittle raspberries, with the Kanterland, Cumberland and others, we would realize that berry culture has made rapid strides along all its branches. The ideals then would not bear comparison with our Bubach, Marshall, Clyde, Blisel, Splendid, Parker Earle, Warfield and others too numerous to mention. While it required from 60 to 80 of the old Wilson, the great market berry of those days, to make a quart, today we have several sorts that from 15 to 25 berries make a well rounded quart.

Still horticulturists are seeking for higher ideals in all our fruits. In fact, there is no limit to the ideal fruit. It was said that we had it in Jesse strawberry; a little later it was the Jewell, followed by the Bubach, Pearl, Haverland, Woolverton, Timbel, Marshall, Splendid, Glenberry, Brandwine; yet there are many others that have fallen below the first estimate of their value. We thought we had the ideal for an early sort in the Michel. Then we discovered that the Excelsior had three or four days advantage on the Michel in earliness. Now it is thought that Johnson's early will knock out the Excelsior. It is thus that experimental horticulture continues seeking for perfection, or the best the Dame Nature has in store for all her votaries. So, let us not hinder the work. We may never reach the ideal; in fact we never will, in full, but the pursuit of it will keep us employed, and it will enlarge our understanding and widen our influence.

**TASTE HAS BEEN EDUCATED.**—In 1868 or 1869, a half dozen bushels of black raspberries glutted the St. Louis market. A man came from the vicinity of Cincinnati and leased some land nine miles from St. Louis. He planted two acres of the old Miami raspberry the first year. The first few crates gathered next year found no purchaser in the city of over 200,000 inhabitants. They were left with a huckster to sell if possible. A few were sold and some handed around for trial. They were found to taste well and to make good pies, yet the first crop on the two acres sold very low, in comparison with what the producer received per bushel two or three years later. Not discouraged by the low prices in the first venture, the planter set four acres more, and by the time this patch came into bearing, the demand and prices had increased. As the demand increased, the grower raised the price to \$5 and \$6 per bushel, and the acreage above 40 acres. As soon as the taste for raspberries became established, the planter set more land and made a corner on the market, and made prices to suit his taste. He soon became the owner of 200 or 300 acres of rich, bottom land nine miles from St. Louis.

**EIGHTY MILLION DOLLARS FOR STRAWBERRIES.**—A late writer in Harper's "Monthly Magazine" estimates that \$80,000,000 were paid for strawberries in this country this year—the last one of the century. While we are inclined to think the writer is \$40,000,000 over the mark, yet \$40,000,000 worth of berries is probably more than all the rest of the world consumed in the year 1900. This marvelous growth in berry production and berry consumption is the outgrowth of experimental horticulture.

**A PROMISING FIELD.**—Experimental agriculture has not originated as many new apples as it might have done. One of the wants of the Missouri Valley is some new winter apples. The Baldwin, Newton Pippin and Spies, so highly prized in the North and East, are only apples with us. The Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin and Gano are attractive, but they lack taste, and are poor keepers. They are, in fact, only second rate apples. We need a large, crisp, red apple; one that will stand transportation and keep well, without having to be stored in ice, and to keep it a few weeks. The writer is aware that it would take long years of patience, money and toll to develop the fruit that would suit all tastes, yet there is not a more inviting field than this for some young man who has a little money. Think for a moment what E. W. Bull did for the country when he originated the Concord grape. Its value is almost beyond computation. Were it not for the Concord, the poor man would hardly be able to get a taste of the fruit that is so often referred to in the Bible. The Concord's greatest good is in its not being good for wine, but only valuable when it is eaten direct from the vine, or from the original package in which it is shipped.

This experimental horticulture is the forerunner of that larger fruit culture that we call commercial vineyards, berry fields and great apple orchards. Thirty years ago the Miami and Doolittle raspberries were the leaders for market. The interval of a week between the Doolittle, the earlier of the two varieties, and the late picking of the strawberries has been overcome by experimental horticulture in the production of earlier ripening berries of both kinds. There is now a lapover of a week made by the earlier ripening raspberry and the late picking of strawberries. The Kansas and Cumberland seem to be holding the fort for size and productiveness, while the Egyptian and Progress are earliest, and the Gregg is latest.

If experimental horticulture will produce a blackberry that is the equal of the old Kittanning, being free from rust, and easy to grow, it will be a great discovery. Experimental horticulture will never die. It will live as long as the country does. It has founded our great berry fields, vineyards and great apple orchards. It makes bright the cities of the deck and strewn flowers over the graves of our departed loved ones.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD.

I have taught in the public schools for 20 years. I have chased with fevered, throbbing brain the phantom of great wealth in the fields of invention. I have practiced law. I have edited a fruit and farm paper. I have held public office, etc., but for comfort and profit, farming and fruit growing with the same amount of brains that is required for success in the popular professions bested them all.

Pope was right when he said: "Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, Lie in three words, health, peace and competence."

These are sooner found on the farm and in the orchard than in all the health resorts or marts of wealth the world affords.

I have sometimes lost money on ventures of great promise, but I never gave up the farm or the orchard; to these I planned my life year in and year out, and they have been my competence. I began setting fruit 14 years ago on a farm of 75 acres, mostly prairie land, for which I paid \$10 per acre. The soil was too poor to raise grain crops, but my apple trees flourished. I have continued to plant spring and autumn ever since, giving up my fruit the best of care. I dig and wash and spray and observe, and I have learned a few things from my mistakes. I have been my competence. I began setting fruit 14 years ago on a farm of 75 acres, mostly prairie land, for which I paid \$10 per acre. The soil was too poor to raise grain crops, but my apple trees flourished. I have continued to plant spring and autumn ever since, giving up my fruit the best of care. I dig and wash and spray and observe, and I have learned a few things from my mistakes. I have been my competence. 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## Horseman.



It is now understood that Riley B. 2:06, and Blonda Redwood, 2:14, will demonstrate their respective merits in a match race at Rich Hill, Mo., at the June races of the Rich Hill Fair Association. Both of these horses are owned at Rich Hill.

The Nevada Driving Club of Nevada, Mo., have leased the track at that place and have joined the Southwest Missouri short shunt racing circuit. This circuit is now completed and the stakes opened by the four meetings amount to \$22,000. The dates of meetings are now finally arranged: Holden, August 6-9th; Harrisonville, 13-16th; Rich Hill, 20th-23rd; Nevada, 27-30th.

Where corn is raised on the farm as the cheap grain food for stock, clover should be grown largely for hay food, as it helps to balance the ration. The corn and hay should supplement each other, one furnishing the carbohydrates and the other the albuminous constituents of the food. The albuminous or protein food cannot be obtained in as cheap form as in good clover hay. It should be more generally raised and fed.

It is very important that young stock of all kinds should have plenty of nitrogenous food, for it is that which produces growth and builds up the physical system. After full growth it is not so important, as the carbonaceous foods will assist in the working power. Thus young corn is a good food for growing animals, but a very poor grain food for young, growing stock. It does not contain near the percentage of nitrogen, or rather protein, possessed by oats, wheat, barley, peas, clover, etc. Hence the latter furnish a much better food for the growth and development of colts, calves, lambs, pigs, etc.

Although a private letter we have taken the liberty of publishing the following. Every word written by our good friend Simpson is read by horsemen everywhere with the greatest interest:

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 6, 1901.

My Dear Gov. Colman: I send another chapter for the RURAL WORLD which I trust may prove satisfactory though I apprehend it may be too long to suit you. In that case you can dispose of it as you see fit. It struck me that reminiscences of 40 odd years ago might interest old-timers, and if you can find room for them I will send you continuations of the story. Some striking features. I made a race with the landlady referred to, putting 400 acres of land against Tom, but his wife would not agree, as "the boy" was a part of her marriage dower. I spent the most of my winter in St. Joe, and that was a decidedly lively town then.

You will please me greatly by acquainting me of how well you are, after the many heats you have gone. I judge there is not much difference in our ages; the 16th of next April I will be 70. With the snows of my mind at the moment that it is years of health and happiness may be in store for you, cordially yours,

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

ANENT THE JOHN A. McKERRON CASE.

Editor RURAL WORLD:—Yes, Mr. "Mambrino Jr.", you may be all right in your premises. No doubt you think you are, so will grant you the satisfaction of feeling content in your "Ipsix." But it has always been an axiom in my many years of experience, dating back, say, 40 years on the trotting turf, "that a man to lose was entitled to a chance to win." Will you kindly inform me wherein Mr. Devereaux, the owner, I believe, and driver of John Hill McKerron had any chance whatever to win?

He entered his horse as a member of the Cleveland Driving Club, as a challenger, for the silver cup offered by the Boston Club. He and his horse won the race, and the Cleveland Club won the trophy, not Mr. Harry Devereaux. Now, why should his horse, trotting for no consideration, as far as the owner and the horse are concerned be handicapped with a record he had no chance to win anything whatever, except glory?

I certainly cannot see the justice of the decision and I most certainly hope the National Association, or, rather, the board of review, will think over the matter, and not agree with you that they will write themselves down a lot of asses by reversing their decision.

This trophy is not yet won. It must be won for the Club, not for any individual owner or his horse, three (3) times in as many years, and I am not quite positive in my mind at the moment that it must be in consecutive years, though that is my impression at this writing. Therefore to have put upon his horse a record below his record, under such circumstances, seems to me to be a rank injustice to the horse, and a severe setback to amateur trials in speed contests, consequently a more serious injury to the trotting horse industry—a handicap on the breeder—than anything that has occurred in recent years. As the amateur and the performance of his horse are on a plane of rapid increase, it seems to me that such a setback as this decision will be of untold injury to the trotting horse industry.

Certainly, the horseman who drives horses for pleasure only, and the clubs now existing and being formed, to increase the interest in this sport are more benefit to the breeder of the trotting horse than all the public races that can occur. Their ambition, demonstrated by high prices they are willing to pay for good stock, is a boon to the breeder. I cannot look at it in any other light, can you, Mr. "Mambrino Jr."?

Dear Governor, I am glad to look at you once again. I have been waiting since I had the pleasure of meeting you for the portrait of yourself on horseback "as was natural as life." With good wishes, faithfully,

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## REMINISCENCES.

My First Trip to Missouri.

By Joseph Cairn Simpson.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In 1856 or 1857, though without referring to records I am not quite positive regarding the year, my first trip was made to Missouri. At all events it was one of the years when the Kansas war was on.

There were three of us in the party. An old gentleman from Southern Pennsylvania, a partner in some land speculations and also a neighbor and myself. We started from Sabula, Jackson county, Ia., in the early part of May. A good pair of horses, a covered, easy riding carriage the equipment for the journey, and the trip to an enjoyable one from the start. The old gentleman, however, was not pleased with Southern Iowa and the northern part of Missouri, over which our route lay. There was a scarcity of water early in the year, and the "over-shoot wells," the paucity of springs and streamlets was not a good augury of a productive country. My partner became homesick, the Pennsylvania disapproved. I to them they could go home; I would buy a saddle horse and continue the journey. I made an arrangement to locate Mr. B.'s land warrants on joint account and assured him that the location would be in a section where the land was "good as laid outdoors," and where the water was as plentiful as it was among the "state lands" of his own country. I was tolerably well informed in regard to the western Missouri, and had read and inquired, though it was beyond my persuasive powers to convert the one or overcome the nostalgia of the other.

We stopped for the night at a hotel near a small town, contracts drawn and signed, and the landlady told me that he knew of a likely young mare for sale, but it would take a big price to buy her. Her owner, a blacksmith. She was more than ordinarily well shaped and the price, \$110, though about double what saddle horses were selling for there at that time, was none too high for an animal of her stamp. I noticed that there was a slight swelling on each side of her nose, but the blacksmith explained that by telling me that in knocking out one of her teeth the punch had slipped, inflicting the injury. A saddle of course had to be purchased, and the only one to be had was a Mexican, which was informed was far superior to the flat saddle for a long journey. In place of the carpet bags which were not well adapted for an equestrian outfit, and in that country saddle bags were readily obtained. But for the highly vaunted saddle—I bought the highest priced one in the store—the ride would have been pleasant. To me it was like sitting in a free fork, though I was comforted with the assurance that when used to it it would be as easy as sitting in a rocking chair. By the way that was a false prophecy, though, as I did not get used to it in the ride of several hundreds of miles, the prophets could not be authoritatively put in the front ranks of the regiment to which King Solomon said all belonged. About noontime I stopped at a farm house to get dinner and have my mare fed. The request was cordially granted. The owner, a blacksmith, and his wife would not agree, as "the boy" was a part of her marriage dower. I spent the most of my winter in St. Joe, and that was a decidedly lively town then.

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over six feet and a length of legs that brings my feet too close to his knees, but for you, at least six inches shorter and 60 pounds lighter, travel over the whole state of Missouri and you would not find a better, if as good. "Then," he continued, "there is another reason; that mare of yours will be a grand one to breed mares from, and if we swap I will take her back to Kentucky."

I resisted the slur implied, by mating her with a jack, and he smoothed that over as adroitly as David Harum could have done. But when I told him that "forewarned was forearmed," and that I would be loath to take the risk of an encounter with so noted a champion of the horse exchange.

"No risk at all," he replied. "The men I trade horses with at home are cute chaps, up to all the dodges, and there is glory as well as money in getting the best of them. But I would disdain to take advantage of a gentleman who is a greenhorn in the business, and in proof of about I say you give me \$50 to boot and that is surely \$70 or more below the difference."

I declined his offer and when he introduced the subject again replied that if he would give me \$30 I would agree to the deal.

When within about six miles of Plattsburg there came a thunderstorm, the rain falling in sheets. We sought shelter in a farm house, tied the horses under cover and for an hour or more there was a continual downpour. Just before leaving the house my traveling companion said:

"I have talked a good deal, you very little; how will you trade?"

I answered that if he preferred the mare to his horse he could change the saddles, or I would give him \$5 and leave the equipment, except saddle bags, as they were.

He made a quick change of saddles and bridles, with the remark that the saddle was a present and that he had never used any other kind.

Like shutting down the gates of a waste weir of a milldam, the rain stopped as suddenly as it came.

The sun was nearing the horizon, a clear space for some distance above the sky line, though there were still heavy masses of clouds:

The cloud you saw near close of day,

A dark, foreboding, shapeless thing,

When tinged by sunset's magic ray,

A thousand beauties o'er it spring.

Some grand cloud effects in California, but none which equal those of the western country when a thunder storm is immediately succeeded by a bright sunset. Surpassingly beautiful that May evening in Northwestern Missouri. The air purified so that it was a pleasure, an exhilaration in breathing it, "the sweet bath of existence," doubly sweet from the surroundings.

We traveled leisurely. My companion, still more loquacious, the "cooler air," it may be inspiring him, and he laughed and talked and "chaffed" me over the poor trade I had made.

"Mind you, now," he said, "that it was your own offer. The horse is all that I represented, but this grand young mare is worth a stable full like him. But a land surveyor is not likely to know much about horses. See the difference in the riding."

Both horses were "gaited" and he was an accomplished equestrian from a Kentucky saddle horse point of view. Quite in the dusk of the evening, when we put the horses in the stable at Plattsburg, and after supper, my lately acquired friend entertained the crowd in the bar room with his stories, principally horse stories. He intended making an early start in the morning, ordered an early breakfast, presented him to me in good-bye, when I told him that both on account of his general, who was my warm friend, and himself, I would bid him God-speed and join him in a stirrup cup, at least a metaphorical one, if good wishes could represent the ardent part of a "due an darrach."

He stepped into a narrow stall, slipped the bridle on the mare, undid the rope around her neck, stood in front of her with his hands on each side of her bit and backed her out on the floor. No rapture expressed in his eyes or lips. For several seconds he kept his position, and after supper, my lately acquired friend entertained the crowd in the bar room with his stories, principally horse stories. He intended making an early start in the morning, ordered an early breakfast, presented him to me in good-bye, when I told him that both on account of his general, who was my warm friend, and himself, I would bid him God-speed and join him in a stirrup cup, at least a metaphorical one, if good wishes could represent the ardent part of a "due an darrach."

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(To be continued.)

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Prepared by DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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## MAMBRINO, JR.'S, SCREED.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Some unregenerate, unsanctified and unwashed "son of a gun" from somewhere out along the line of the old "Jo" road had the unblushing effrontery to impose upon my good nature by devolving upon me the herculean task of looking up the kind of a horse described and which, to my mind, has not been vouchsafed to human ken.

I have written the guilty party that, to satisfy my quest for vengeance upon his devoted head, I have taken the liberty to send his "prose poem" to the good old RURAL WORLD, to start whirling down the corridors of time in cold print, in the hope that some favored mortal may "think" he knows where this unattainable specimen may be chased to his favorite stamping grounds and rounded up for the inspection of my correspondent and his modest (?) friend.

What looks funny to me is that while he was at it he didn't ask me a "hard" one. Most any crossroads stableman can probably put them on to plenty of just such horses as described in the accompanying letter—in their mind. Having some regard for the "eternal fitness" of things, this deponent is free to confess that he doesn't know any idea where to direct our inquiring friends. One condition I wish to impose upon them is, if they find the kind of horse wanted, they are to give bond and security to have him on exhibition at the great Missouri state fair to be held at Sedalia, and may I be there to see. You will note that the graceless wretch invokes the assistance of Bro. Heaton in a line somewhat foreign to his announced predilections. How did Bro. Clement come to omit Konrats, 2:28, from his Missouri list of Wilkes bred stallions?

Peakesville, Mo.

New Cambria, Macon Co., Mo., Feb. 12, 1901.

A. J. Buckner, M. D., Peakesville, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Wonders will never cease. A fellow sneaked in here and bought to drive, he said, a stallion I've had many years. A friend of mine here who owns a superannuated stallion asked me today whether should he steal to get a stallion. I told him to go and see you right away.

He made me vow I would write to you for information, advice, inspiration and revelation too.

I told him that the horse he wants is in Mars as far as I know.

He wants a sire of 1200-pound horses such as a farmer should use to go to church, as well as raise crops to sell to pay the preacher and the milliner—horses that have souls to save and not to kick with and at the azure sky; horses that are horses, not hornless short-horns; not gray

PERCHERON HORSES.

A choice collection on hand. All blacks, mostly coming 3 years old, some older. Absolutely the best that money and experience could produce. Anyone wishing to purchase a fine 5th-class young stallion will find no better value for the money than I have for sale. I have on hand two very Belgian stallions, 10 years old, good and sure breeders, for sale at a bargain. Correspondence solicited. Station is on the Wabash R. R. is the second station east of Keokuk, Iowa, and 40 miles north of Quincy, Ill.

ED. F. JOLIDON, ELVASTON, HANCOCK CO., ILL.

IMPORTER OF

Percheron Horses.

THOROUGHBRED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES, BLACK.

Three aged and 2 young mares, 1 aged and two 4 and one 5-year-old stallions. Jerseys, A. J. C. C. all sires will sell cheap. H. V. F. BLOCK, Aberdeen, Mo.

ENGLISH BRED POLLED CATTLE

For sale. Pure blooded and extra fine stock. For your orders call on L. K. HARTSHORN, Drexler, Green Co., Mo.

PERCHERON—A few young, black, reg. stallions and mares for sale at \$200 each. Kansas land.

A. M. WALKER, Laclede, Mo.

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HACKNEY AND CLEVELAND BAY HORSES.

A fine selection of stallions on hand from 3 years old up for sale at very reasonable prices. Write to JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

6 Hereford bulls, registered. A few choice heifers. Write to N. E. MOSIER & SON, Salisbury, Mo.

CEDAR VIEW AND GROVE HILL SHORTHORNS.

Gay Laddie 11929B at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Call or write for catalogue. FOWELL BROS., Lee's Summit, Mo.

50 SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

For Sale. They were bred by the famous Red Buttery 18704, Grand Victor Leonard 18864, and the 1885 bull, Duke of Devonshire 18867. First and last pure Crutchebans the other two Crutchebans crosses. Five roans, others reds. Good individual for price, etc.

W. H. STEPHENS, Bunceton, Mo.

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The largest and best bred herd west of the Mississippi River. Bulls for sale. Call or write for catalogue. B. B. BULLRICH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

FOR SALE

14 Black Jacks Kentucky and Tennessee bred, 1 to 5 years old, 14 to 16 hands high. R. M. JOHNSON, Bolivar, Pa. Co., Mo.

VALLEY VIEW JACK FARM.

Mammoth Jacks and Jennets for sale, from 15 to 16 hands high, address A. L. ESHAUGH.

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